Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—For the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$55 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell by [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—And others [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—With from [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Through- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For "Our [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—By the Au- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—(Farmers [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Immedi- [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Sewing [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—At the [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Packing House. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Physician about [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage House and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A genteel Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two one- [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot of 14 [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park avenue, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class residences [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bar- [illegible]

FOR SALE—100x171 feet on the [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class Dwellings [illegible]

FOR SALE—About 8 1-2 acres on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice building lots. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A large furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Two large and [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING—One room to rent [illegible]

BOARDING—A few steady [illegible]

BOARDING—By a gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House, [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On the cars [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Whiskey [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—Business [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—To inform all [illegible]

WANTED—To invest from [illegible]

WANTED—We want to [illegible]

WANTED—President [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase [illegible]

WANTED—Attention. [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists [illegible]

WANTED—Attention! [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A pleasant [illegible]

FOR SALE—Special Sale [illegible]

FOR SALE—19 Farms from [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Car and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare ch[illegible]

[illegible] Tribune.

[illegible] SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

[illegible] NEWS.

[illegible] New York yesterday at 1½ [illegible] steamer Gefford [illegible] New York.

[illegible] in Virginia and other [illegible] a negro insurrection. [illegible] to the Department of [illegible] to be mustered out.

[illegible] has been allowed by the [illegible] upon condition [illegible]

[illegible] died at Werners- [illegible]

[illegible] declined to interfere in [illegible]

[illegible] at the Agricultural [illegible] for August, show that there [illegible] this year.

[illegible] refused to release Mal- [illegible] Secretary of the Navy from Fort [illegible]

[illegible] were granted by the [illegible] Congress from Ala- [illegible]

[illegible] gunboat has been sent [illegible] to Detroit for frontier protec- [illegible] with Great Britain very [illegible]

[illegible] Mexico confirm the desperate [illegible] and the Mexican evacu- [illegible] The French have been heavily [illegible] making rapid progress in con- [illegible]

[illegible] contain a despatch from [illegible] New Westminster, Sept. 3, by [illegible] announcing the continued [illegible] and the good health of all [illegible]

[illegible] our London correspondent, [illegible] information to Western [illegible] concerning the cattle [illegible] of the political [illegible] on the second [illegible]

[illegible] official report of Capt. Fox, [illegible] of the Navy, of his attempt to [illegible] Fort Sumter in [illegible] correspondence and other [illegible] been published.

[illegible] Indian Council commenced its [illegible] Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. All of [illegible] are fully repre- [illegible] questions are to be dis- [illegible] of a treaty, made [illegible] shall com- [illegible] during the war.

[illegible] at Fort Mahon, to [illegible] the arrival of a [illegible] with twenty bodies [illegible] on board. It is [illegible] on board [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] disaster has occurred on [illegible] As a train [illegible] attached an ammuni- [illegible] a short distance from Nash- [illegible] powder, and a fearful [illegible] completely [illegible] The number of dead and [illegible]

[illegible] Association has been [illegible] monument commemo- [illegible] from Jo Daviess [illegible] Lieut. Gen. Grant [illegible] First Vice-President, with [illegible] Col. J. C. Smith, [illegible] Treasurer, and the follow- [illegible] Thomas Foster, Hon. [illegible] Wm. Ryan, L. S. Fel- [illegible]

[illegible] at Madison, St. Paul and [illegible] The ticket [illegible] Wisconsin Republican Con- [illegible] For Governor, Gen. L. Fair- [illegible] Gov. Spooner was re-nominated; [illegible] T. S. Allen; for Treasurer, [illegible] Comptroller, J. M. Rusk; [illegible] Henry Cordier; Super- [illegible] Instruction, J. G. McMynn; [illegible] presented by Senator [illegible] endorse negro suffrage, was [illegible] Republican State Con- [illegible] the following ticket: For Gov- [illegible] Marshall; for Lieut. Governor, [illegible] for Secretary of State, Charles [illegible] General, Col. Wm. Colvin. [illegible] negro suffrage. The principal [illegible] New York State Democratic [illegible] For Secretary of State, Gen. [illegible] Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; [illegible] John Van Buren. The platform [illegible]

TO THE FAIR.

[illegible] now being held here is the [illegible] and varied agricultural exhi- [illegible] in this country. There is [illegible] or reasoning child in Chi- [illegible] not be greatly pleased and [illegible] it. Many say, "What do [illegible] agriculture?" That's just [illegible] ought to visit it. [illegible] other half, you know [illegible] agriculture there is a thou- [illegible] for you to learn at if you [illegible] As yet the visitors are prin- [illegible] points, while the Chicago [illegible] to be much occupied to at- [illegible] should not be. We wish the [illegible] are a partner- [illegible] Let the people of [illegible] them by their pres- [illegible] that they have at least [illegible] of agricultural products [illegible] their home is better- [illegible] forward on money, for the [illegible] Chicago, and by their presence [illegible] which is such a magnificent [illegible] exhibition, equally successful [illegible]

RAILROAD MURDER.

[illegible] railroad massacre has oc- [illegible] list of killed and wound- [illegible] already frightfully long [illegible] result of the stupidity and [illegible] railroad officials. A train con- [illegible] cars filled with passengers [illegible] with an ammunition car [illegible] and shells, directly be- [illegible] A spark ignites the pow- [illegible] of time the train is a [illegible] debris strewn with dead and [illegible] A train, immediately fol- [illegible] spot, is unable to approach [illegible] of the victims [illegible] of the still bursting shells. [illegible] railroad disasters are followed [illegible] juries of inquest, so long [illegible] and stupidity ob- [illegible] of railroads. When [illegible] are placed in the same [illegible] the unlawful taking of human [illegible] of carelessness and [illegible] made amenable to statute pun- [illegible] will then will this [illegible] The Crimi- [illegible] the Coroner's Jury must [illegible] and the sentence must be [illegible] enormity of the crime. [illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible] of the Kentucky election, Au- [illegible] officially declared as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] will possibly prevent [illegible] U. S. Senator, vice Garret Da- [illegible] ever for two years. As De- [illegible] to serve, and as the next [illegible] will meet on the first [illegible] 1867, the vacancy will [illegible] the country could [illegible] two years. [illegible] the Louisville Journal is of [illegible] Davis in the Senate a va- [illegible]

[illegible] Iowa Republi- [illegible] Democracy. [illegible] upon the late [illegible] ticket nominated [illegible]

[illegible] Democratic State [illegible] people's [illegible] convention, the Dem- [illegible] no obligations [illegible] They did, however, re- [illegible] the several [illegible] (Dubuque county inclu- [illegible] central com- [illegible] county committees [illegible] to attend said people's con- [illegible] on the 14th of August, and [illegible] to attend said Des Moines [illegible] approving the call of the [illegible] Now committees [illegible] of Dubuque county were [illegible] said people's convention [illegible] by their own [illegible] after full discussion [illegible] to their own [illegible] a loss to see how [illegible] which they have [illegible] opinion of your committee [illegible]

THE CONVENTIONS.

Adjournment of the Wisconsin Convention.

ADOPTION OF THE MAJORITY PLATFORM.

The New York Democratic Convention—Platform and Nominees.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER NEAR NASHVILLE.

Explosion of an Ammunition Car—The Number of Victims Unknown.

A U. S. GUNBOAT SENT TO DETROIT.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT SMITH.

The Indians Demand Compensation for their late Slaves.

APPREHENSIONS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Death of Gen. Shimmelpfennig.

THE MADISON CONVENTION.

Completion of the Ticket—Adoption of the Majority Platform Without Negro Suffrage—Closing Proceedings—Gen. Fairchild's Acceptance.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Sept. 7.

The Union Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to vote for Attorney General. On the fourth ballot Col. Charles R. Gill of Vernon county, was declared the nominee. The vote stood: Col. Gill, 142; Levi Hubbell, 111; scattering, 4. The nomination was made unanimous.

An informal ballot was taken for candidate for Bank Comptroller. Col. J. M. Rusk, of Viroqua, receiving the largest number of votes, and a number of gentlemen withdrawing their names in his favor, he was made the nominee of the Convention by acclamation.

Col. J. G. McMynn, of Racine, was renominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by acclamation, and Hon. Henry Cordier, of Winnebago county, was renominated for State Prison Commissioner in the same manner.

The State Central Committee, as authorized by a resolution yesterday, was announced by the Chair as follows: Horace Rublee, Chairman; E. L. Butrick, 1st district; J. J. R. Pease, 2d district; J. C. Cover, 3d district; J. M. Gillett, 4th district; Col. H. F. Bellis, 5th district; W. T. Price, 6th district.

Senator Doolittle called up the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, and moved they be adopted, which was done in their original form. A lengthy and an animated discussion was had on the minority report of the Committee on Resolutions, which is in favor of negro suffrage, which was participated in by Gen. G. H. Paine and Judge Byron Paine in favor, and Senator Doolittle, Gen. R. T. Sanders and Col. C. R. Gill in opposition to its being adopted.

Gen. Jesse J. Fenwick offered a resolution in lieu of the resolutions reported by the minority, ensuring the democratic party for its opposition to all measures of government in suppressing the rebellion, the reading of which was received with a great deal of applause. This, together with the minority report and all amendments thereto, was laid on the table. The vote was close, and as it was simply a stated vote and not counted, some claim that there was really a majority in favor of incorporating the doctrine of universal suffrage in the platform. Undoubtedly the majority believed in the doctrine.

Mr. Doolittle, of Racine, moved the following as an additional resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is of the opinion that justice demands that the Federal Government should make such an equalization of soldiers' bounties as to give to those soldiers who volunteered at an early period of the war, and who have been honorably discharged, bounties equal to those received by soldiers who entered the service at a later period.

Mr. Keyes of Dane County offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the General Government in giving preference to disabled soldiers as employees in all public offices, is endorsed by this Convention, and we do therefore earnestly recommend to our State officers to follow the example, and where the proper qualifications are possessed by the soldier to give him the preference.

Mr. Doolittle moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duties, which was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, the members separating well satisfied with the ticket and with the result of the Convention, except that many disliked the manner of dodging the suffrage question.

The following is Gen. Fairchild's acceptance of the nomination for Governor:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I am fully sensible of the honor you have done me by the nomination you have just unanimously conferred upon me.

Coming as it does with the unanimous voice of the Convention, and apparently with the full approval of the people you represent, I feel that it [illegible] [illegible]

Whatever of industry, of ability, of honesty, and of energy I possess, shall be given to the discharge of the duties of the high office to which you propose to call me. If God has given me the ability they shall not be disappointed in me.

Two years ago I stood before your predecessors as the nominee for Secretary of State. I told them that I stood by the Government and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, because I believed they were the administration the nation must live or die—that we could not change in less than two years, during which life or death awaited the nation; and, gentlemen, how nobly we have lived!

For more than four years the Union men have stood shoulder to shoulder—not discouraged or disheartened—they have nobly sustained the nation. Beset with foes on all sides—the more manly ones in arms at the South, the skulking sympathizers at the North, the aristocratic nations of the Old World. We whipped the bravest enemy in our front with powder and ball, the cowardly ones at the North with ballots and arguments, and those across the water by the weight of our victories at home.

We have been victorious, but the battle still goes on. It is still the duty of the Union men to stand together and present a firm, united front to the enemies of liberty. With no dissension in our ranks, we shall be victorious, and prove to the world that the principles opposed to liberty can live in our land.

The Union men cannot afford to quarrel on any subject. They must be united, to the end that the great principles for which we are contending may be finally and fully victorious.

As I stood by the administration of President Lincoln, because I believed it right to do so, I now stand by our President Johnson, believing him to be honest—believing that he has the good of our country at heart, and that he is fully worthy of our confidence. I believe that those lately in rebellion do not present themselves to Congress with clean hands and pure hearts, he will not clothe them with political rights. When they do present themselves with such hands and such hearts, we will all welcome them.

My record in the past is before you. You know me as well as you can any man in public life. The only pledge I can give for the future is that record.

Again, gentlemen, let me thank you for the high honor that you have conferred upon me, and say that I shall strain every nerve to deserve it.

THE PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions of the Convention, as finally adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of those whom it represents, renders devout thanks to Almighty God, that, through His infinite goodness and superintending providence, our army and navy, under the lead of their great commanders, have at last achieved a full and glorious victory over the rebellion; that peace reigns once more from the lakes to the gulf, from the rivers to the sea; and, while they bow in sorrow at their great and bloody sacrifices, among others, even the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, their beloved President, the second Washington of America, who led them through the long and tempestuous struggle so wisely that it almost inspired, they rejoice that he was permitted to see his great work so nearly done, the rebellion crushed at his feet, the flag of the Union floating over Richmond, and over the soil of every State—not a star obscured, nor a stripe erased.

Resolved, That under God, and next to Him, we owe to the army and navy, our deepest gratitude, for the preservation of our national existence, for the maintenance of the Union, and for the overthrow of slavery, which is entitled to high consideration in appointment to civil office, and we heartily respond to the suggestions of Lieutenant General Grant, lately made at Milwaukee, and pledge ourselves to remember and cherish the "Homes" established for disabled soldiers and their orphan children.

Resolved, That the crimes which caused the late rebellion against the United States, was born of the pride and ambition of an aristocracy, based upon slavery; which the war and the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln has rightfully destroyed; but we deem it essential to the regeneration of the late slave, but now free States, that they should, in good faith, accept their new situation, as free States, not only by abolishing slavery in their State Constitutions, but by their ratification, through their legislatures, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted by Congress, and now pending, which forever abolishes slavery in every State, and empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to secure liberty to all the people black and white. By its adoption, the cause of the rebellion will be removed, slavery destroyed, and liberty established upon a foundation no court, nor change of parties, nor Congress, nor politician can shake—in declaring slavery abolished to the globe itself. By its adoption by the [illegible] [illegible] all the world will know that [illegible] accept freedom as their situation, and give up slavery and all hope of restoring slavery forever.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States, the person whose office [illegible] any State, or the people of any State, by any act, resolve or proceeding whatever, is a member [illegible] which the object of the South sought to realize by arms, and their sympathizers at the North by corrupt intrigue. The triumph of our cause in the war, put an end to all hopes North or South, to any such end, that any State can either peaceably or forcibly secede from the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize in the administration of President [illegible] [illegible] the people of the Southern States [illegible] inaugurated by President Lincoln, [illegible] [illegible] the policy of reconstruction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Resolved, That while we welcome the admission of [illegible] the Southern States, we do not [illegible] [illegible]

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

[illegible] HISTORY

[illegible] Attempt to Relieve Fort Sumter in 18[illegible]

[illegible] SECRETARY [illegible] OFFICIAL REPORT.

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865. NUMBER 90.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Quinn, late of the 4th Tennessee Mounted Infantry, you are informed that my investigations were rewarded with [illegible] of this month, and at your desire [illegible] Respectfully, [illegible] Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 7th, 1865.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. [illegible] this (FRIDAY) Evening, at 7 o'clock. W. PADDLEFORD, JR., Secy.

HOW IS IT THAT STEIN'S GOLD GIFT SALE sells more for one dollar than any store in Chicago? Call at Stein's, and learn [illegible] Stein's Gold Gift Sale, No. 79 Clark street.

Daniels Planer,

[illegible] as good as new, in good running order. For sale at a low figure. [illegible] BRADLEY BURR, Batavia, Ill.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, 218 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible] and Miss PORCHESTER, Teachers. [illegible] of this Institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 11. For particulars, inquire at the Academy.

THE BLUE RIBBONS!!!

SATTLY'S GANG PLOUGH

Has been awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM

At the Fair now being held at Chicago, by the Illinois State Agricultural Society. BARBER & [illegible], Manufacturers, Decatur, Illinois.

BARTLETT BROS.—Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in FINE CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 44 & 46 South Water street, Chicago.

MERRITT & COUGHLEN, DEALERS IN Woolen Machinery, AND WOOLEN FACTORY FINDINGS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE DAYS OF BRASS ARE OVER. *Brass Jewelry,* And so called Gold-Plated articles are PLATED OUT

THE ONLY GOLD GIFT SALE

Not only in Chicago but even in the whole United States is STEIN'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 79 South Clark street. We defy any house in Chicago to sell as [illegible] as people receive at the Gold Gift Sale. [illegible] proof of the above challenge is that the [illegible] article drawn can always be exchanged for a Silver-Plated, Five Bottle, Revolving Castor, without paying ONE CENT difference. Remember the place, and the only Gold Gift Sale in America, No. 79 South Clark street, opposite the Court House.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! [illegible]

STEINWAY

[illegible] SMITH & NIXON, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, and 15 Cincinnati.

W. J. WHITE, Marriage & Visiting Card Engraver, 126 Clark Street, Chicago. Near the Chamber of Commerce. [illegible]

To Broom Corn Growers.

WANTED—A few tons of long, fine, Green Broom Corn [illegible] FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] Broom Corn Scraper attached. Address P. O. Box 1685, or apply at 237 West Adams street.

FORSYTH & BROWN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have removed from 180 South Water Street to their new Office, No. 17 Chamber of Commerce. Chicago, Sept. 7, 1865.

AN ORGANIST

OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION. Address Box R, Tribune office.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF TRIAL OF

AMBLER'S TRAIN BRAKE.

The trial of Ambler's Train Brake will take place on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. on SATURDAY [illegible] o'clock A. M., instead of 3½ P. M., as stated in the Tribune a few days since. [illegible] Press and Railway Officials are invited.

NOTICE.—JOHN P. FREY, MERCHANT TAILOR. Gives notice to his friends and patrons that his new Cloths and Cassimeres are now opened and ready for inspection at 109 Madison st.

FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL Of a first-class Boarding House, doing a good business, FOR SALE. Address MRS. FRANKLIN, No. 9 Eldridge Court.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. The 21st Term Commences Sept. 27th. L. M. JOHNSON, Principal.

PACKING HOUSE. Small house in this city, with good steam tanks, [illegible] for sale. Apply to AIKEN, HURLBUT & CO., No. 10, Chamber of Commerce.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.—The people are wide awake and know that at Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 South Clark street, they are sure to get more for Two Dollars than in any other retail store in Chicago.

Dentistry at Reduced Prices. W. L. HARRIS, Dentist Rooms, No. 72 Reynolds' Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. [illegible]

WOSTENHOLM'S I X L POCKET CUTLERY. Buyers will find the largest and most complete stock at 37 State street. CHARLES BIGGS, Importer.

LONDON Eye and Ear Infirmary, REYNOLDS' BLOCK, Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets, Chicago. S. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, late of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and University College, London. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5325.

MRS. QUINN, MONTHLY NURSE, No. 311 Sedgwick street. References given and required.

L. T. CHASE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **Fresh Lake Fish,** 154 State street, Chicago, Ill.—No. [illegible] North Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Fresh Mackinaw Trout and White Fish packed in ice and shipped [illegible] to Chicago or St. Louis. [illegible]

EYE & EAR. Partial Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Catarrh, and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear [illegible] H. HALL, M. D., Room 3, No. 123 Randolph street, near Clark.

WHY IS IT THAT PEOPLE ARE ALL GOING TO THE GOLD GIFT SALE, 79 South Clark Street? Because [illegible]

WILLS, DUNHAM & HOIT, Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, And Dealers in Cordage, Twines, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Tackle Blocks, &c. TENTS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS. 246 South Water Street, Chicago.

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE Board of Trade Will be open during the day [illegible] JOHN F. BEATY, Secy.

GO TO BANGS' FOR BARSTOW COOKING RANGE. FOR POND'S MAGIC HOT AIR FURNACE. FOR KITCHEN FURNITURE, and FOR PATENT COAL SIFTERS. 10 MONROE STREET.

LAWYERS, ATTENTION. GEORGE A. McLANE, **Phonographic Law Reporter** No. 13 Metropolitan Block. [illegible]

Citizens and Strangers [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CUTANARIA.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

CUTANARIA, WARRANTED TO CURE **THE ITCH!** It is a Liquid Preparation. REQUIRES BUT A SINGLE EXTERNAL APPLICATION. **IS ENTIRELY HARMLESS.** Contains No Mercury!! Warranted to Cure all forms of Itch by a single application, where the directions are followed.

PREPARED ONLY BY **A. Palmer & Son.** *None Genuine without Our Signature.*

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SMITH & DWYER, General Agents, 92 & 94 Lake street. SOLD BY ALL THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS IN CHICAGO.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE. Knits the Heel into the Stocking and Narrows off the Toe Complete. Leaving only a small opening at the toe to be closed, and not a stitch to be band-knitting.

LAMB'S MACHINE is the only one in the World that can set up its Own Work, [illegible] It is the most Profitable Machine ever Invented for Women. Every machine warranted to work as represented. [illegible] 129 Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] S. BRANSON, Agent.

PRODUCE TABLES, SHOWING **THE VALUE IN STERLING,** PER CWT. (OF 112 Lbs.) Of Any Commodity **COSTING IN CURRENCY** From 1-4 Cent to 50 Cents per pound, WITH EXCHANGE FROM PAR TO 100 PREMIUM. Computed by Samuel Finlay. CHICAGO: JONES & SMALL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, 123 Lake Street.

WANTED. An Agent to canvass the city for Book of above title, to whom a good percentage will be given. Apply to JONES & SMALL, 123 Lake Street.

McCullough's Lead Co, 64 DUANE STREET, New York. Keep constantly on hand of their own manufacture and offer for sale at the following

NETT CASH PRICES.

LEAD PIPE	13	cents.
SHEET LEAD	13	"
BAR LEAD	11	"
DROP SHOT	13	"
BUCK SHOT	14	"

Orders for the above articles solicited and prompt attention paid to shipments. JAMES McCULLOUGH, President.

SILVER-PLATED AND Britannia Ware. The MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, of Meriden, Conn., having appointed the subscriber Agent for their extensive MANUFACTORY of SILVER-PLATED and BRITANNIA WARES, **Jobbers and Dealers Generally** Will find it to their interest and convenience to give us their orders and be assured of getting the goods they desire promptly. For convenience of assorting up, I shall keep on hand a general stock of all the leading goods manufactured by said Company, which I will sell to dealers at a very small advance on the factory rates.

H. P. MERRILL, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, Office and Sample Rooms, No. 20 Lake Street, (up-stairs.)

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO. WHOLESALE **DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,** 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, AND No. 5 College Place, New York. Particular attention given to orders. Our stock is the largest West of New York.

DEARBORN SEMINARY. DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 81 and 83 Wabash Avenue. The tenth year of this School opens on Monday, Sept. 11th. [illegible] Z. GROVER.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT ELY'S, Cor. of Washington and Dearborn St. And look at his new and superb stock of goods for MEN'S WEAR, which he has just selected with great care from the best stocks in the country, and has imported expressly for his establishment. ELY, Draper, Tailor and Furnisher.

MARBLE WORKS. Marble Mantels, Marbleized State and Slate Mantels. [illegible] GAMERDINGER, 276 State street, Chicago, Ill.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. Landis' Celebrated Private Lecture on [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, **Wholesale Grocers** AND **FRUIT DEALERS, &c., &c.,** Of this city, having dealt largely in MR. P. W. GILLET'S (37 West Lake st., Chicago.) **FLAVORING EXTRACTS!** [illegible]

REMOVAL. **R. R. LANDON, AGENT,** Is now located in his new and spacious store, NO. 58 MICHIGAN AVENUE, Land Department, Building of the Illinois Central Railroad, where he is now opening the Largest Stock of **FANCY GOODS,** *DRUGGIST SUNDRIES,* **PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS** Ever brought to Chicago, mostly of HIS OWN IMPORTATION, And will be receiving **NEW GOODS FROM EUROPE.** By every steamer, **WEEKLY.** To all my old patrons and my new friends, I invite to make an examination of my stock and prices. On Monday I shall open a stock of **PAPER COLLARS,** OF OVER **5,000,000,** And can fill all orders with the Trades of the North west. R. R. LANDON, AGENT, 58 Michigan Avenue, ADJOINING ADAMS HOUSE.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY. **PAPER FLOUR SACKS,** Made of the best Manilla stock. Cotton Flour Sacks and Grocers' Bags, ALSO **BURLAP AND GUNNY BAGS, SEAMLESS BAGS, Wool Sacks and Twine,** FOR SALE BY HART, ASTEN & CO., 183 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

DRESS GOODS HOUSE. **HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, 3, 5 & 7 Lake St.**

200 cases Dress Goods.
100 cases Choice Styles Prints.
50 cases DeLaines.
100 cases Linens and White Goods.
150 bales Brown Cottons.
50 cases Bleached Cottons.
150 bales Plain and Twilled Flannels.
75 cases Woolens.

Having bought largely previous to the advance, we are able to offer superior inducements to the Trade.

BARTLETT BROS., Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, AND DEALERS IN **Gents' Furnishing Goods,** AT LOWEST PRICES. 131 & 133 Randolph Street, Sherman House.

REMOVAL. **WM. BLAIR & CO.,** Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Hardware, Cutlery, TINNERS' STOCK, &c.,** Have removed to their New Store, **179 & 181 Randolph St.,** (Adjoining the Briggs House.)

TO INVENTORS. **COBURN & MARRS,** Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, cor. Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. (ESTABLISHED IN 1856.) [illegible]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. **Notice to the Stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce.** [illegible] 13th of September, at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

The Original Howe Sewing Machines [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS! Stamped Gold, NEW STYLES FOR **PARLORS, HALLS AND LIBRARIES.** At prices that defy competition. Our stock embraces all the leading styles of the very best manufacturers in Europe and America.

Beware of damaged Goods McGRATH & CONGDON, 78 Randolph Street.

AMERICAN Emigrant Company, Office, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$540,000

The object of this Company is to import skilled and unskilled workmen from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden, [illegible]

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Agent for Illinois, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. JOHN WILLIAMS, General Agent for Emigration, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

KIMBALL'S PIANO DEPOT 63 Washington Street, CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LIGHTE & CO'S PIANOS! Received the HIGHEST PREMIUM at the American World's Fair and Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS over all other Makes.

THE TESTIMONIALS for [illegible] are from the highest musical celebrities of Europe and America, such as S. THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, W. MASON, JULLIEN, ARTHUR NAPOLEON, and others.

For proof of durability we hereby annex the **Official Certificate from the Public School Department of New York.** "Over one hundred of your Pianos have been used in the different School Districts of New York, and they have invariably given the best satisfaction." [illegible] President of the N. Y. Board of Education. ALBERT GILBERT, Esq., Clerk of the N. Board of Education.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. PIANOS TO RENT. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. WHOLESALE AGENT OF S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS. Address or call, **W. W. KIMBALL,** CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MRS. WINSLOW, An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her **SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,** which greatly facilitates the process of teething, and softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is **Sure to Regulate the Bowels.** Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and **Relief and Health to your Infants.** We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. [illegible] Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle. [illegible]

MALT HOUSE. WYETH & VANDERVOORT, 103 and 105 South Canal Street, CHICAGO, ILL. We have constantly on hand a prime quality of Malt, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market price.

HEMAND, WALBRIDGE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 13 BRIDGE STREET, [illegible] NEW YORK. Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 2 Loomis Building, [illegible] CHICAGO.

WM. W. STRONG, Manufacturer of and Dealer in the **FURNITURE,** 282 RANDOLPH STREET.

HAY PRESS! Parties wishing to purchase, will do well by calling immediately, at [illegible] M. BRENER & CO'S, 281 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

Choice Dry Goods FOR FALL TRADE, Wholesale and Retail, AT **SHOENFELD BROS.,** ULRICH BLOCK, 35 & 37 N. Clark-st., cor. of Kinzie. We have in store a large stock of

COTTONS,	DRESS GOODS,
WOLLENS,	WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS,	SHIRTS
SHAWLS,	and
NOTIONS,	DRAWERS.

Having bought largely, previous to the advance, we are able to offer superior inducements to the trade.

FURST & BRADLEY, Manufacturers of all kinds of **Ploughs, Cultivaters, Rakes,** Cider Mills, Straw Cutters, Scrapers, HARROWS, WHEELBARROWS, &C., &C. Also, Agents for Wagons, Wide and Narrow Track. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, or call at Factory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 North Jefferson St., Near Corner of Lake street. [illegible]

ROLLER HAY PRESS. A new and important Improvement in **PRESSING HAY.** It can easily turn out 20 bales, weighing 400 to 500 pounds each, in 10 hours, and is Now on Exhibition at the State Fair. COLTON, WASTE & BRO., Proprietors.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER 55 State Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.** Agents for the **AMERICAN FILE CO.**

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. [illegible] FOR SALE ONLY BY **F. W. PRATT,** 86 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

TRUSS AND BANDAGE INSTITUTE, 126 Clark Street, 2d Floor. Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. The Hard Rubber Truss, which is having a success before unknown in the history of Trusses, is sold and applied at this establishment. [illegible] J. H. KENDALL, Manager.

FALL AND WINTER WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN. Messrs. BROWN & MATHEWS are now opening their elegant assortment of French and English Goods for the coming season. [illegible] Crosby's Buildings, 84 and 86 State street.

SHIRTS Wilson's Improved Seam Yoke Shirts [illegible] 106 Dearborn street.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY.) DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, WHISKIES, Columbian Gin, Domestic Liquors, &c., 31 SOUTH WATER STREET.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operates for [illegible] Office, Parlors and Museum, [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

NEW STYLES Table and Pocket CUTLERY FOR SALE BY RANDALL, HALL & CO., 39 RANDOLPH STREET.

STAVES! STAVES! STAVES! Seasoned Flour Barrel Staves for sale. [illegible]

WALWORTH, BUSCHICK & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in STEAM BOILERS AND ENGINES, WROUGHT IRON STEAM PIPE, **GAS AND WATER PIPE,** Steam and Gas Fittings, Boiler Flues, &c., AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 225 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. HAVE **REMOVED** From 115 Lake street to **101 Washington Street.** STITCHING DEPARTMENT, by Miss Wallace, [illegible]

Important to Watchmakers. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. **King, Harmon & Co.** 55 Lake Street, HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF

Cottons,	White Goods,
Woolens,	Shirts and
Flannels,	Drawers,
Linens,	Shawls,

Dress Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT THE **Lowest Market Prices.**

GREGG & HUGHES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE BROKERS, No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Liberal advances made on Consignments. [illegible]

BRICKS AND COAL. [illegible] CUTTING, McCLELLAND & CO.

FRESH OYSTERS AND LEMONS, Received daily by [illegible], EAGLE & PARKER, 192 Washington street.

TO PHYSICIANS. [illegible]

BURIALS IN CHICAGO CEMETERY. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 5th, 1865. Notice is hereby given that by a resolution of the Common Council, passed [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. [illegible] 1865. [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

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CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. [illegible] 1865. [illegible] Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

New Advertisements.

Important Educational Movement.

A WESTERN INSTITUTION OF THE **EASTMAN National Business College** ESTABLISHED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

Inaugural Exercises—Address by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of The New York Tribune.

THE EASTMAN SYSTEM OF ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING TO BE INTRODUCED **IN THE WEST.**

The Great National Business College at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson.

The Most Practical and Popular Institution of the Age, and the Recognized Head of all Commercial or Business Schools.

Founded on the Motto of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, "Teach Your Boys That which They will Practice when They Become Men."

Important Course of Study for Returned and Disabled Soldiers.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN, Fitting Them in the Best Manner, in the Shortest possible Time, and at the Least Expense, to Insure Success in the Business Duties and Employments of Life.

A MODEL PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

To Friends and Patrons in the West:

It is known to you that we have built up in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the largest and most popular institution of learning on the American continent, and have suggested the best course of study we PRACTICAL, DIRECT EDUCATION, and the best methods of teaching [illegible] [illegible]

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE will open for the reception of students on Wednesday, September 20, 1865, and applicants will be admitted every week day in the year after that date.

The Inaugural Exercises will take place the first week in October, and continue through the entire week.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who will take part in the exercises, are the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, Chancellor of Ingham University, Col. HARPIN (Miles O'Reilly), and GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., author of "Sketches of Eminent Men;" HARVEY G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President of the Eastern Institution, will also address the College.

[illegible]

[illegible] New Advertisements.

[illegible]

THE PAST YEAR [illegible]

CHICAGO COLLEGE TERMS OF TUITION: Theory and Actual Business Department. [illegible]

Special Penmanship Department. [illegible]

Telegraph Department. [illegible]

Mathematical Department. [illegible]

DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MISSISSIPPI LETTER.

The friends of the Union will learn with profound regret, that President Johnson sustains Provisional Governor Sharkey's course in calling upon the "young men of the State of Mississippi, who have so distinguished themselves for gallantry" under the rebel banner, and who have recently laid down their arms, to form as militia to maintain order in the State. Gen. Slocum, in setting aside this impudent proclamation of Gov. Sharkey, clearly stated that the only class in the State needing a military force to keep it in order, consisted of these "young men who had so distinguished themselves" in the rebel service. The breaches of order, says Gen. Slocum, consist mainly in the "murdering of freedmen, and in outrages upon Northern men and Government couriers," at the hands of these late rebels just surrendered by Forrest and Dick Taylor. To suppress these disorders, Gov. Sharkey selects the class who commit them. Andrew Johnson ratifies the selection.

As Mississippi has some sixty-three counties, the two companies from each county—one of cavalry and one of infantry—called out by Gov. Sharkey, will amount to one hundred and twenty-six companies, or fourteen regiments for Mississippi—say about 15,000 men. This about equals in numbers the rebel force recently dissolved in that State, and as there is no other class from which to select it, it literally reorganizes the rebel army of Mississippi.

As President Johnson has already shown us that his course in one State may be taken as a precedent in all others, and as all the other Southern States will be as eager as Mississippi to reorganize their rebel army, we may infer that the several States will raise, from men lately in the rebel army, the following forces: ...

...

CAPT. FOX—FORT SUMTER.

We lay before the public this morning one of the most important and interesting contributions to history that has seen the light since the termination of the war. It is the official report of Capt. G. V. Fox (now Assistant Secretary of the Navy) of his attempt to relieve Major Anderson and the garrison of Fort Sumter, in the month of April, 1861. This has long been a dark subject, and the mystery relating to the steamer Powhatan and her diversion from Fort Sumter to another point, with the main portion of Capt. Fox's force, has provoked much controversy and speculation. Mr. Fox's report, and the accompanying documents, while not precisely fixing the blame of the Powhatan, throw a flood of light on that most interesting transaction (the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter), and will be widely and attentively perused.

It will be remembered that this document was sent to the Senate, during its last session, with an official answer of Secretary Welles to a Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Hale. As Mr. Hale, in the remarks which he saw fit to submit, indulged in some sneering observations of Mr. Fox's attempt to relieve Fort Sumter, the latter availed himself of this opportunity to reply. When the reply came into the Senate, Mr. Hale moved that it be returned to the Navy Department as irrelevant to the subject of the inquiry. This the Senate at first refused to do, but upon Mr. Hale's making a pathetic speech imploring his fellow Senators not to embitter his last day of thirteen years' service in that body, by printing Mr. Fox's report, the farce was gone through with, of referring it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inspect it and see whether it related to the subject of the inquiry. The committee accordingly went down to their room, sat upon it a while, and reported that it related to Fort Sumter, and so the Senate, out of compassion for one of their number, sent it back to the Navy Department and deprived themselves of an historical document which would have been of great service to them. They can read it, however, in the TRIBUNE.

Capt. Fox tells so straight a story that little is to be gained by an attempt to give an editorial synopsis of the document. We may, however, call attention to a few of its leading points. The first thing to be noticed is the fact that a real attempt was made to relieve the Fort—an attempt which President Lincoln said, in his letter to Mr. Fox, had greatly strengthened the cause of the country. Mr. Fox, at this time, was a private citizen, busying himself to infuse courage into cowards, to relieve a starving and beleaguered garrison, to save the nation the disgrace of seeing its flag struck to traitors without an effort to defend it. Of course he had an up-hill job. Gen. Scott encouraged and sustained him during the latter part of Buchanan's administration, and he was seconded by Secretary of War Holt. But Buchanan was palsied with terror, and had not recovered from the indisposition of giving birth to the idea that "you cannot coerce a State." So he said Yes one day, and No the next, and No it was. The Old Public Functionary had an unfailing habit of settling down at last on the wrong side.

When Mr. Lincoln came into the Executive office Capt. Fox had another discouraging experience. Gen. Scott now deserted him and took the opposite view, using his great military prestige and influence to convince the new President that it was useless to make the attempt to relieve the Fort. But Mr. Lincoln, thus early giving evidence of the sagacity which marked his subsequent career, was not satisfied with Gen. Scott's argument. He told Capt. Fox that he was greatly impressed with his plan for relieving the fort, and that if he would bring him one naval officer of experience and reputation who coincided with him the expedition should go. Commodore Stringham was summoned, and he gave his warm adhesion to the project, and that settled the question. Capt. Fox, meanwhile, had made a trip to South Carolina, had visited Fort Sumter, conferred with Major Anderson and ascertained the amount of provisions he had on hand and the length of time he could hold out. So much time had been lost in this and other ways that, when the decision was reached, only nine days remained for preparing and provisioning the vessels and sailing nearly 600 miles from New York to Charleston. It will be observed at this point that the traitor, Col. H. L. Scott, aid to Lieut. Gen. Scott, was entrusted by the latter with the duty of providing the military force to accompany the expedition, and that he threw all the impediments possible in the way, ridiculed the whole affair, and sent on board the rawest recruits he could find.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the other events of the expedition. We will refer only to the "spiriting away" of the Powhatan. This vessel had on board the 300 sailors, and the launches of the expedition, by which Capt. Fox hoped to introduce provisions into the fort. The Powhatan had been specially designated by the President to form a part of the expedition, and had been prepared for the purpose, but on All Fool's day an order was presented to her Captain by Capt. (now Gen.) M. C. Meigs, signed by the President, ordering her to take him (Meigs) on board as director and proceed to Fort Pickens, Florida. The order is signed "recommended—Wm. H. Seward," in addition to the signature of the President, and was transmitted without the knowledge of the Navy Department. Indeed, four days after it was signed Secretary Welles drew up and transmitted the final instructions to Capt. Mercer, of the Powhatan, concerning the part he was to play in the expedition to Fort Sumter. Capt. Fox says that when the President signed the order "he was not conscious that his signature would deprive me of the means to accomplish an object which he held to be of vital importance." The President, in his subsequent letter to Mr. Fox, confirms this statement by referring to the mishap of the Powhatan, and saying that "possibly" it was his fault. His language would seem to imply that he held himself somewhat to blame for signing an order which he had not read. The Powhatan accordingly went off to Fort Pickens, left Capt. Fox straining his eyes to seaward, while the bombardment was going on, looking in vain for his sailors and launches, which never came. Whether the expedition would have been successful if the Powhatan had been at the proper place, is an open question, but her failure to appear, with her important freight, removes all responsibility for the failure from the shoulders of Capt. Fox, whom these documents, especially the letter of the President, show to have been a brave, skillful, enterprising, and unselfish young officer, who rendered his country an important service at a critical period of her history.

A correspondent calls our attention to a paragraph in the *Journal* of Wednesday, which, in the multiplicity of such paragraphs, had escaped our attention. It is in substance a charge that the TRIBUNE required a bonus of one thousand dollars as a condition of supporting the late Sanitary Fair. We had supposed that this stupid fiction, which originated with the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Democrat*, had long ago died from want of attention. Perhaps it is well enough to state the facts in the case.

Some time previous to the holding of the Fair a proposition was made by a member, or members, of the Fair Committee, to a member of the TRIBUNE corps, that we should print, in our daily issue, the matter which was afterwards transferred to the *Voice of the Fair*—a paper printed expressly for this purpose. He was asked what would be the probable cost of the work, to which, after a brief calculation, he replied, "about $1,000." He reported the facts to this office, and when it was ascertained that the matter which it was proposed that we should print, in addition to our own regular report of the Fair, would nearly monopolize our columns for three weeks, we declined the job. That is just how much we demanded a bonus of a $1,000 as a condition of supporting the Fair.

MINNESOTA RESOLVES.

...

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

The Attempt to Relieve Fort Sumter in 1861.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Important Documents Never Before Published.

LIGHT THROWN UPON A DARK SUBJECT.

The Mystery of the Powhatan—How the Expedition was Thwarted by Two Orders Given to the Same Vessel.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN, LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT, SECRETARIES CAMERON AND WELLES, CAPT. G. V. FOX AND OTHERS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, March 3d, 1865.

Resolved, That the letter to the Secretary of the Navy from the Assistant Secretary should not have been communicated in answer to the Senate resolution of February 3, 1865, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to return the same to the Secretary of the Navy.

Attest: ... Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 24, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—As part of your reply to the resolution of the Senate of February 3d, 1865, in response to the allegations of the Hon. John P. Hale against me in advocating said resolution, I beg leave to submit the following statements:

As respects the charge that I gave instructions to inquire into the conduct or business of any member of either house of Congress, I have to say that there is not the slightest foundation for it.

In obedience to your orders to cause to be investigated the alleged fraudulent transactions of all persons amenable to this Department, the services of Col. Olcott were temporarily obtained. This officer is attached to the War Department, is familiar with such investigations, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the Department. As you are aware, I forwarded to him all information, statements, letters and papers which implicated any persons connected with the naval service. With these in his possession, he was left to pursue his inquiries, simultaneously with those of the War Department, reporting to this Department when sworn affidavits called for the arrest of any parties alleged to be guilty of crime. I had nothing to do with proposing or fixing the bail of Franklin C. Smith. I never heard any sum greater than $20,000 spoken of in the Department, excepting by his friends, and they proposed three or four millions. The statement that I had suggested $500,000 for him is untrue. The duties imposed upon me I have endeavored to fulfil to your satisfaction, and the long-continued investigations and inquiries to which the Department has been subjected by very able and experienced men, has resulted in the complete vindication of every member thereof associated with you.

The allegation that I had said that "the Navy Department organized courts to convict," is not true. I said something like that of the recent law passed by Congress requiring contractors to be tried by courts martial; I want, however, only to contrast the practical operation of the systems of courts martial, with that of the civil courts, which previously prevailed. Under one the sympathy of the triers was more strongly with the Government, than under the other, and hence more convictions would result.

It is proper to add that the change of law which introduced the coercive system was not made by Congress, on the suggestion of any one connected with the Navy Department. It was drawn up by the Solicitor of the War Department, and was adopted with great unanimity of Congress on the report of the Military Committee.

I resigned my commission as Lieutenant in the navy after a service of eighteen years and seven months, thirteen years and eight months of which was sea service. This is more service than two Admirals, commanding squadrons in the present war, have seen.

The expedition organized for the purpose of taking supplies to Maj. Anderson's starving garrison in Fort Sumter, in 1861, has been referred to in the hope of throwing ridicule upon it and upon me. It is incomprehensible how the attempt to relieve that heroic band, on any plan, could provoke a sneer, nor does the shaft strike me. It falls upon the President, under whose sanction I acted; it was a patriotic attempt by him, to sustain the national flag, and as such was responded to by the nation. Nothing has more endeared him to the people, than his conduct on that occasion. My part in it was very humble; but as everything connected with the subject is of interest and importance, I subjoin a brief narrative of facts falling within my knowledge to serve as materials for the vindication of the President.

Memorandum of Facts Concerning the Attempt to Send Supplies to Fort Sumter in 1861.

January 5th, 1861, whilst in New York, I heard that a steamer belonging to M. O. Roberts, was about to leave to carry supplies to the garrison of Fort Sumter. When an officer in the navy I had commanded one of the U. S. mail steamers belonging to the line of which Mr. Roberts was President, and, therefore I believed it possible for me to obtain command of the vessel designated to take supplies and troops to that Fort. Upon visiting the office of the company in West street, I found that Capt. McGowan had been appointed to the command, and that the steamer was ready for sea. After this steamer, named "Star of the West," had returned from her voyage, having been turned back by the rebel batteries of Morris Island on the 9th of January, I called upon my friend George W. Blunt, Esq., of New York, and expressed to him my views as to the possibility of relieving the garrison, and the dishonor which would be justly merited by the Government unless immediate measures were taken to fulfil this sacred duty. Mr. Blunt asked me to explain my plan to him, which I did, as follows:

THE FIRST PLAN.

From the outer edge of the Charleston bar, in a straight line to Sumter, through the Swash Channel, the distance is four miles, with no shoal spots having less than nine feet at high water. The batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands are about 2,600 yards apart, and between these the troops and supplies must pass. I proposed to anchor three small men-of-war off the entrance to the Swash Channel as a safe base of operations against any naval attack from the enemy; the soldiers and provisions to be carried to the Charleston Bar in the Collins steamer Baltic; all the provisions and munitions to be put up in portable packages easily handled by one man; the Baltic to carry three hundred extra sailors and a sufficient number of armed launches, and to land all the troops at Fort Sumter in one night. Three steam tugs of not more than six feet draft of water, such as are employed for towing purposes, were to form part of the expedition, to be used for carrying in the troops and provisions in case the weather should be too rough for boats.

With the exception of the men-of-war and tugs, the whole expedition was to be complete on board the steamer Baltic, and its success depended upon the possibility of running past batteries at night, which were distant from the centre of the channel 1,300 yards. I depended upon the barbette guns of Sumter to keep the channel between Morris and Sullivan's Islands clear of rebel vessels at the line of entering.

Mr. Blunt and myself discussed the plan over a chart, and he communicated it to Charles H. Marshall and Russell Sturgis, and they all approved it, and Mr. Marshall agreed to furnish and provision the vessels without exciting suspicion.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. SCOTT.

February 4th, Mr. Blunt came to my hotel with a telegram from Lieut. Gen. Scott, requesting my attendance at Washington. I left the next day and breakfasted with the General on the 6th. At 11 a. m. I met at his office, by arrangement, Lieut. Hall, who had been sent from Sumter by Major Anderson. In the General's presence we discussed the question of relieving Fort Sumter. Lieut. Hall's plan was to go in with a steamer protected by a vessel on each side loaded with hay. I objected to it for the following reasons: First, a steamer could not carry vessels lashed along side in rough water, and secondly in running up the channel she would be thrown on to Fort Moultrie, and presenting a large fixed mark without protection shot would certainly be disabled. Lieut. Gen. Scott approved my plan, and on the 7th of February introduced me to Mr. Holt, the Secretary of War, to whom I explained the project and offered my services to conduct the parties to the fort.

BUCHANAN CONSENTS ...

...

no effort would be made to relieve Fort Sumter. He seemed much disappointed and astonished. I therefore returned to New York on the 9th of February.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

On the 12th of March I received a telegram from Postmaster General Blair to come to Washington. I arrived there on the 13th. Mr. Blair, having been acquainted with the proposition I presented to Gen. Scott, under Mr. Buchanan's administration, sent for me to tender the same to Mr. Lincoln, informing me that Lieut. Gen. Scott had advised the President that the fort could not be relieved and must be given up. Mr. Blair took me at once to the White House and I explained the plan to the President. Thence we adjourned to Lieut. Gen. Scott's office where a renewed discussion of the subject took place. The General informed the President that my plan was practicable in February, but that the increased number of batteries erected at the mouth of the harbor since that time rendered it impossible in March.

Finding that there was great opposition to any attempt at relieving Fort Sumter, and that Mr. Blair alone sustained the President in his policy of refusing to yield, I judged that my arguments in favor of the practicability of sending in supplies would be strengthened by a visit to Charleston and the Fort. The President readily agreed to my visit, if the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott raised no objections.

CAPT. FOX'S VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

Both of these gentlemen consenting, I left Washington on the 19th of March and passing through Richmond and Wilmington, reached Charleston the 21st. I travelled the latter part of the way with Mr. Holmes, of California, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolina in the days of Calhoun. At Florence station, we met Mr. Keitt, a member of Congress from South Carolina, when that State attempted to secede. He welcomed Mr. Holmes very warmly, and inquired with great anxiety whether Sumter was to be given up. Mr. Holmes said, "Yes, I know it," which seemed to give Mr. Keitt much satisfaction, but he insisted upon knowing his authority. Mr. Holmes said: "I have the highest authority for what I say," and upon Mr. Keitt again asking, "Who?" ... At that moment the engine whistle gave a screech for starting, so that the conversation closed and I lost the name.

At a station near Charleston, Mr. Huger formerly Postmaster under President Buchanan, got into the cars and had an interview with Mr. Holmes, during which the same assurances were repeated, relative to the certainty of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Mr. Huger seemed to be much depressed with the condition of affairs.

At Charleston, I sought an interview with Captain Hartstein, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and to him I stated my desire to visit Major Anderson. Not finding Gen. Beauregard, he introduced me to Governor Pickens, to whom I showed the order under which I acted. After considerable delay, he directed Capt. Hartstein to take me to Fort Sumter, and whilst the boat was preparing, I had an interview with Gen. Beauregard.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR ANDERSON.

We reached Fort Sumter after dark, and remained about two hours. Major Anderson seemed to think it was too late to relieve the fort by any other means than by landing an army on Morris Island. He agreed with Gen. Scott that an entrance from the sea was impossible; but as we looked out upon the water from the parapet, it seemed very feasible, more especially as we heard the oars of a boat near the fort, which the sentry hailed, but we could not see her through the darkness until she almost touched the landing. I found the garrison getting short of supplies and it was agreed that I might report *that the 15th of April, at noon, would be the period, beyond which the fort could not be held unless supplies were furnished.* I made no arrangements with Major Anderson for re-inforcing or supplying the fort, nor did I inform him of my plan.

INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN—GEN. SCOTT OPPOSED TO ANY ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE FORT.

Upon my return, I had the honor to be called frequently before the President, and in the presence of different members of his Cabinet to answer the objections presented by Lieut. Gen. Scott and the military authorities. But as my project simply involved passing batteries with steamers or boats at night, at right angles to their line of fire, and 1,300 yards distant—a feat of which the Crimean War furnished many safe examples—I maintained the proposition, and suggested that it was a naval plan and should be decided by naval officers. The President asked me if there was a naval officer of high authority in Washington who would sustain me, and if so to bring him to the White House. I knew that Commodore Stringham was at that time filling the position of detailing officer in the Navy Department, and I took him to the President, when, in the presence of Lieut. Gen. Scott, he not only sustained my views, but said that he had that morning held a conversation with Commodore Stewart, who declared that Fort Sumter could easily be reinforced and provisioned by boats at night. As valuable time was being lost by discussions which form no part of this narrative, I represented that so important an expedition required time for its preparation, and that I ought to be allowed to take the preparatory steps, if there was any possibility of sending it out.

On the 30th of March the President sent me to New York with verbal instructions to prepare for the voyage, but to make no binding engagements. After consultation with Mr. Blunt, who throughout had been of great assistance to me, with his advice and active cooperation, I met by previous arrangement Messrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall and Charles H. Marshall, for the purpose of making with them preliminary arrangements for the voyage. Mr. Marshall declined to aid me upon the ground that the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter would kill the proposed loan and bring on civil war, and that the people had made up their minds to abandon Sumter and make the stand upon Fort Pickens.

On the 2d of April I had not received the written authority which I expected from the Government, and therefore returned to Washington.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DECISION.

Delays which belong to the secret history of this period prevented a decision until the afternoon of the 4th of April, when the President sent for me and said he had decided to let the expedition go, and that a messenger from himself would be sent to the authorities of Charleston, before I could possibly get there, to notify them that no troops would be thrown into Sumter, if provisions were allowed peacefully to be sent to the garrison. I mentioned to the President that by the time I should arrive in New York I would have but nine days in which to prepare and provision the vessels and reach the destined point of 637 miles distant. He assured me that I should best fulfil my duty to my country to make the attempt. The Secretary of the Navy had in commission in the Atlantic waters of the United States only the Powhatan, the Pocahontas and Pawnee. All these he placed at my disposal, as well as the revenue-cutter Harriet Lane, and directed me to give all the necessary orders. The Powhatan, which had recently returned and gone out of commission, was added to the force I designated, to enable me to have her five boats and crew for landing the supplies. I suggested to the Secretary of the Navy to place Commodore Stringham in command of the naval force, but, upon consulting with that distinguished officer, he considered it to be too late to be successful and likely to ruin the reputation of the officer who undertook it then.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

I arrived at New York on the ... engaged the steamer Baltic, of Mr. Aspinwall, who used every possible exertion to get her ready for sea, and delivered confidential orders, embracing all my wants, to Col. H. L. Scott, aid to the General-in-Chief, and to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster.

Col. Scott ridiculed the idea of Government relieving Fort Sumter, and by his indifference and delay half a day of precious time was lost. The recruits that he finally furnished to me were totally unfit to be thrown into a fort likely to be attacked by the rebels. I placed the hiring of three tugs in the hands of Russell Sturgis, who labored very energetically, but he found great difficulty in obtaining from the owners tugs to go to sea. Finally these were promised, at exorbitant rates, viz: The Yankee, which I fitted to throw hot water, the Uncle Ben, and the Freeborn. The question of supplies introduced me to Major Eaton, of the Commissary Department, who "*thanked God that an attempt would be made to relieve Major Anderson's command*," and, from the energetic and enthusiastic co-operation of this official, the expedition was immediately provisioned for all contingencies.

The frigate Powhatan, Capt. Mercer, sailed on the 6th of April, 1861; the Pawnee, Commander Rowan, on the 9th; the Pocahontas, Capt. Gillis, on the 10th; and the Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, on the 8th; the tug Uncle Ben on the 7th; the tug Yankee on the 8th; and the Baltic, Capt. Fletcher, dropped down to Sandy Hook on the evening of the 8th, and went to sea at 8 a. m. of the 9th. The officers of the army who accompanied the military forces were 1st. Lieut. E. M. K. Hudson, 2d Lieut. Robert O. Tyler, and 1st Lieut. C. W. Thomas.

ARRIVED OFF CHARLESTON.

Soon after leaving Sandy Hook a heavy gale of wind set in, which continued during the whole passage. At 3 a. m. of the 12th we reached the rendezvous off Charleston, and communicated with the Harriet Lane, the only vessel which had arrived. At 6 a. m. the Pawnee was seen standing in. I boarded her and informed her commander of my orders to offer to send in provisions, and asked him to stand in to the bar with me. He replied that his orders required him to remain ten miles east of the Light and await the Powhatan, and that he was not going in there to inaugurate civil war. I then stood in toward the bar, followed by the Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, who cheerfully accompanied me. As we neared the land, heavy guns were heard, and the smoke and shells from the batteries which had just opened fire on Sumter were distinctly visible. I immediately stood out to inform Capt. Rowan, of the Pawnee, but met him coming in. He hailed me and asked for a pilot, declaring his intention of standing into the harbor and sharing the fate of his brethren of the army. I went on board and informed him that I would answer for it, that the Government did not expect any such gallant sacrifice, having settled maturely upon the policy indicated in the instructions to Capt. Mercer and myself. No other naval vessels arrived during this day; but the steamer Nashville, from New York, and a number of merchant vessels anchored the bar and awaited the result of the bombardment, giving indications to those inside of a large naval force off the entrance. The weather was exceedingly bad, with a heavy sea.

WAITING FOR THE POWHATAN.

Neither the Pawnee nor Harriet Lane had boats or help to carry in supplies. Feeling sure that the Powhatan would arrive during the night, as she had sailed from New York two days before us, I stood out to the appointed rendezvous and made signals all night. The morning of the 13th was thick and foggy, with a very heavy ground swell. The Baltic, feeling her way in, ran ashore on Rattlesnake shoal, but soon got off without damage. On account of the very heavy swell, she was obliged to anchor in deep water several miles outside of the Pawnee and Harriet Lane.

THE FORT ON FIRE.

Lieut. Robert O. Tyler, an officer of very great zeal and fidelity, though suffering from sea-sickness, as were most of the recruits, organized a boat's crew and exercised them, notwithstanding the heavy sea, for the purpose of having at least one boat in the absence of the Powhatan's, to reach Fort Sumter. At 8 a. m. I took his boat, and in company with Lieut. Hudson, pulled in to the Pawnee. As we approached that vessel a great volume of smoke issued from Fort Sumter, through which the flash of Major Anderson's guns still replied to the rebel fire. The quarters of the Fort were on fire, and most of our military and naval officers believed the smoke to arise from an attempt to smoke out the garrison with fire rafts. As it was the opinion of the officers that no boats with any load in them, would have reached Sumter in this heavy sea, and no tug-boats had arrived, it was proposed to capture a schooner near us, loaded with ice, which was done, and preparations at once commenced to fit her out and load her for entering the harbor the following night.

FIRST NEWS FROM THE POWHATAN.

I now learned for the first time that Capt. Rowan had received a note from Capt. Mercer, of the Powhatan, dated at New York the 6th, the day he sailed, stating that the Powhatan was detached by orders of "superior authority" from the duty to which she was assigned off Charleston, and had sailed for another destination. I left New York *two days afterwards, without any intimation of this change.*

SURRENDER OF THE FORT.

At 2 p. m., the Pocahontas arrived, and at 2:30 the flag of Sumter was shot away and not again raised. A flag of truce was sent in by Capt. Gillis and arrangements made to place Maj. Anderson and his command on board the Baltic to return North. The Fort was evacuated on Sunday, the 14th of April. On Monday, the 15th, the steamer Isabel took the garrison outside to the steamer Baltic, which left that evening direct for New York, where she arrived on the forenoon of the 18th.

WHAT THE POWHATAN CARRIED AWAY.

My plan for supplying Fort Sumter required 300 sailors, a full complement of armed launches, and three tugs. The Powhatan carried the sailors and launches, and when this vessel was about to leave in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, two officers, Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, and Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers, presented themselves on board with an order from the President of the United States, authorizing the former to take any vessel whatever in commission and proceed immediately to the Gulf of Mexico. This order did not pass through the Navy Department, and was unknown to the Secretary of the Navy, and when seized by the President, he was not conscious that his signature would deprive me of the means to accomplish an object which he held to be of vital importance.

In a letter from him which is annexed, he hastened to affirm that "the attempt" to provision Fort Sumter had advanced the cause of the country.

OTHER MISHAPS.

The tug Freeborn was not permitted to leave New York. The tug Uncle Ben was driven into Wilmington by the violence of the gale, and subsequently captured by the rebels. The tug Yankee reached Charleston bar a few hours after the Baltic had left with Major Anderson on board.

CONCLUSION.

The communications between New York and Washington having been severed, I applied to Mr. Aspinwall to obtain for me a small steamer with arms and ammunition, to enable me to reach Chesapeake Bay, where I judged that armed steamers were very essential. This gentleman applied to Mr. John Jacob Astor, Jr., who very generously gave him a check for $3,000. With this he procured the tug Yankee, and persuaded Commodore Breese, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to arm and fit her out, and having received from that officer an appointment as Acting Lieutenant in the navy, I left on the 20th for Hampton Roads, where I reported to Commodore Pendergrast of the Cumberland.

The services of the Yankee not being required at this point, I proceeded to Annapolis and offered my vessel to Gen. Butler, who was about opening communications with Washington. The General gratefully received the steamer, and sent me through to the Capitol to report to the President, and immediately afterwards I received an appointment in the Navy Department. Annexed are copies of orders and letters relating to the narrative which I have submitted. Very respectfully,

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Correspondence.

CAPT. FOX TO LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.

February 8th, 1861.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. Army:

SIR—The proposition which I had the honor to submit to you ... (partly illegible) ...

Very respectfully, &c.

G. V. FOX.

GEN. SCOTT TO CAPT. FOX.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the verbal instructions contained in a note of the Secretary of War to me, of which I annex a copy, I request that you will have the goodness to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and obtain permission, if necessary, to visit Fort Sumter, in order to enable you to comply with the wish expressed in the Secretary's note.

Please, on your return, to report accordingly.

I remain, with high consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

G. V. FOX, Esq.

ORDER IN RELATION TO THE POWHATAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861.

Lieutenant D. D. Porter will take command of the steamer Powhatan, or any other U. S. steamer ready for sea, which he may deem best fitted for the service to which he has been assigned by confidential instructions of this date.

All officers are commanded to afford him all such facilities as he may deem necessary for getting to sea as soon as possible.

He will select the officers to accompany him.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Recommended.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE POWHATAN'S MISSION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 1, 1861.

Lieutenant D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy:

SIR: You will proceed to New York, and with the least possible delay, assuming command of any naval steamer available, proceed to Pensacola Harbor, and at any cost or risk prevent any expedition from the main land reaching Fort Pickens or Santa Rosa Island.

You will exhibit this order to any naval officer at Pensacola, if you deem it necessary, after you have established yourself within the harbor, and will request co-operation by the entrance of at least one other vessel.

This order, its object and your destination will be communicated to no person whatever until you reach the harbor of Pensacola.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Recommended.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Enclosure.]

WASHINGTON, Executive Mansion, April 1st, 1861.

All officers of the army and navy to whom this order will be exhibited, will aid by every means in their power the expedition under the command of Col. Harvey Brown, supplying him with men and material, and co-operating with him as he may desire.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Capt. of Engineers.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO CAPTAIN MERCER OF THE POWHATAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 2d, 1861.
[Confidential.]

SIR: Circumstances render it necessary to place in command of your ship (and for a special purpose) an officer who is fully informed and instructed in relation to the wishes of the Government, and you will therefore consider yourself detached. But in taking this step, the Government does not in the least reflect upon your efficiency and patriotism; on the contrary, have the fullest confidence in your ability to perform any duty required of you.

Hoping soon to be able to give you a better command than the one you now enjoy, and trusting that you will have full confidence in the disposition of the Government towards you, I remain, &c.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Capt. S. MERCER, U. S. Navy.

A true copy.
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer of Col. Brown's expedition.

ORDER TO THE QUARTERMASTER IN NEW YORK.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 4th, 1861.

SIR: By direction of the War Department, you will charter such vessels as Capt. G. V. Fox, the bearer of this, may designate, for such times and with such supplies as he may indicate.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Col. D. D. Tompkins, Ass. Quartermaster General, New York.

GEN. SCOTT TO COL. SCOTT—"CONFIDENTIAL."

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861.

SIR: This letter will be handed to you by Capt. G. V. Fox, ex-officer of the Navy, a gentleman of high standing as well as extraordinary nautical ability. He is charged by high authority here with the command of an expedition (under cover of certain ships of war) whose object is to reinforce Fort Sumter. ... (partly illegible) ...

Respectfully, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Lt. Col. H. L. Scott, Aid-de-Camp.

SECRETARY CAMERON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. FOX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1861.

SIR: It having been decided to succor Fort Sumter, you have been selected for this important duty. Accordingly, you will take charge of the transports in New York, having the troops and supplies on board, to the port of Charleston Harbor, and endeavor, in the first instance, to deliver the subsistence. If you are opposed in this, you are directed to report the fact to the senior naval officer of the harbor, who will be instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to use his entire force to open a passage, when you will, if possible, effect an entrance and place both the troops and supplies in Fort Sumter.

I am, sir, &c.,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Capt. G. V. Fox, Washington.

SECRETARY WELLES' INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. MERCER OF THE POWHATAN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1861.

...

naval force under your command to be sent to the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the objects of an expedition of which the War Department has charge.

...

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

I am, &c., &c.

[Here follow similar orders to Commander Gillis, of the Pocahontas, Commander Rowan, of the Pawnee, and Captain Faunce, of the Harriet Lane.]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO CAPTAIN FOX.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

Captain G. V. Fox:

MY DEAR SIR: I sincerely regret that the failure of the late attempt to provision Fort Sumter should be the source of any annoyance to you. The practicability of your plan was not, in fact, brought to a test. By reason of a gale, well known in advance to be possible, and not improbable, the tugs, an essential part of the plan, never reached the ground; while, by an accident, for which you were in no wise responsible, and possibly I to some extent was, you were deprived of a war vessel, with her men, which you deemed of great importance to the enterprise.

I most cheerfully and truthfully declare, that the failure of the undertaking has not lowered you a particle, while the qualities you developed in the effort, have greatly heightened you in my estimation. For a daring and dangerous enterprise, of a similar character, you would, to-day, be the man, of all my acquaintances, whom I would select. You and I both anticipated that the cause of the country would be advanced by making the attempt to provision Fort Sumter, even if it should fail; and it is no small consolation now to feel that our anticipation is justified by the result.

Very truly, your friend,
A. LINCOLN.

EUROPE.

Our London Letter.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN AND CHOLERA.

Important Facts for Western Farmers and Stock Growers—No Cholera Yet in England—Mason and the Pirate Shenandoah—The Political Situation in Europe—Garibaldi—The Various Atlantic Telegraphs—Commercial News.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Aug. 23d, 1865.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," and the two epidemics which are now frightening Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, are following precisely the same course. Step by step are the cattle plague and the cholera marching toward the Atlantic, and before this letter reaches the prairies of the West, one or both of these diseases may have landed on your shores. It appears to be a rule on this continent that a general epidemic among mankind is preceded by another amongst the lower animals; may be the two affections arise from the same atmospheric cause; or, again, as others assert, the use of the flesh and milk of unsound cattle may be the origin of the cholera amongst men. Leaving the discussion of such questions to those gentlemen who possess the right to deal with them, I proceed to give such facts in relation to the plagues affecting man and beast as will be of interest and importance in the now prosperous West.

In deference to the claims of seniority, I must speak first of the cattle disease, more especially as you are likely to make its acquaintance before that of the cholera. There has been a strong and persistent attempt to prove that the cattle ailment is due to foreign sources; in fact, that it was introduced into England from Germany or Russia, and, being extremely contagious, has spread over counties with the rapidity of electricity. Very imaginative stories have found their way into print and have been readily swallowed by our country loons, showing how a foreign cow has wantonly strayed down to the river to drink, and has floated the stream to hobnob with her cow-comrades beyond. *Hinc illae lachrymae*, or in plain English, "which accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut." Breeders, owners and sellers of cattle, butchers and dairymen have greedily swallowed these ... and had our authorities been sufficiently obtuse to listen to them, we might, weeks ago, have had a stop put to all importations of cattle from abroad.

The effects of the disease, coupled with the results of fear, may be seen in the price of milk in the Metropolis. That very necessary article is now selling at the rate of ten cents of your currency per quart, being an increase of 25 per cent; retailers having to pay for it two shillings and sixpence per gallon, instead of two shillings—a very much higher scale than has been known in London for years. Mutton—the staff of life of Englishmen—cannot be obtained under one shilling (25 cents) per pound; and beef, which sells at ten pence (20 cents per pound), would be much higher but for people being afraid to purchase it. The increased value of the standard articles of consumption tells naturally upon other provisions; and comfortably well-to-do families are therefore compelled to largely reduce their expenditure, whilst the poor have to put up with short commons, oftentimes dining with Duke Humphrey. Add to all this an extremely bad harvest season, not merely in our own country but throughout the continent, and you will understand that our prospects are not of the brightest.

It is pretty well settled that the cattle disease is not at all contagious, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of interested individuals to prove it such. The Government and our leading organs of public opinion regard the plague as being epidemic in form and moderately infectious; and, although no treatment has yet been discovered and made public, the veterinary profession have strong hopes of finding a remedy before long. The Great Eastern left Ireland with the Atlantic cable long before the disease had reached England. She took with her a large supply of live stock, consisting of oxen, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese, &c.; but, after all, the expeditionary corps on board got little or no beef, for, within a few days of leaving Ireland, the oxen sickened one by one, and had to be thrown overboard. It was only after the return of the great ship to England that anything was known of the cattle epidemic; while the symptoms ashore were precisely similar to those which had affected the oxen on board.

It is highly important that the cattle breeders of the West should know that the disease ... most likely to reach America within a short period, and ... precautions cannot be delayed a day with any safety to their interests. Overcrowding of stables—or, to put the matter in the best language, disregard of ventilation—is the great predisposer to the disease; their stables, therefore, cannot be too long, too wide, or too lofty. Our largest breeders treat the affected animals after the manner of the Australian graziers; change of air is considered the first essential, and stimulating, carbonaceous food is an equal desideratum. The disease itself, occasionally denominated the "murrain," is considered to be pleuro-pneumonia; but, whatever may be the exact diagnosis of the complaint, it usually gives way to the above treatment when early resorted to.

THE CHOLERA.

Notwithstanding the alarming paragraphs in our papers in reference to the cholera, there is, as yet, no evidence whatever that the disease has reached Western Europe. Thus far, the epidemic has been confined to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, and its ravages there have certainly been terrible. No less than 130,000 workmen had fled in panic from Constantinople prior to the 11th inst., and those who remained behind were dying by hundreds daily, uncared for and unknown. But with the exception of a few dropping or sporadic cases at Barcelona in Spain, Marseilles in France, and Ancona in Italy, we have seen nothing whatever of cholera outside of Turkey and Egypt. This Metropolis is unexceptionably healthy for the season of the year. The return of the Registrar General for the past week, ending August 21st, states that the annual rate of mortality for the previous seven days was only 24 per 1,000 persons living. The deaths registered in London during the same period were only 1,182; less by 140 than the average rate of mortality for the same week in former years. Deaths from diarrhea are decreasing rapidly, notwithstanding we are in the midst of the fruit season; for while the mortality from that complaint was 200 per week for each of the first two weeks of the present month, the loss was reduced to 116 in the past week. There were also, during the latter period, twelve cases of death from cholera or choleraic diarrhea, eight of them occurring to children; but there was only a single example of Asiatic cholera known, the victim being a woman of twenty-seven years of age, who succumbed after ...

...

qualified to judge, bring the cholera fiend to our very doors. Little, if anything, is being done here to guard against its approach; and yet cholera, of all diseases, is the most preventable if carefully watched. Your wonderful Sanitary Commission may well turn its attention to preparing the country against the dreaded monster, and I have no doubt that it will prove itself fully equal to the emergency.

EX-REBEL COMMISSIONER MASON AND THE SHENANDOAH.

J. M. Mason, of Fugitive Slave Law infamy, and worthy representative of the burst bubble of a Southern Confederacy, has been washing his hands of complicity in the doings of the "Shenandoah." He has just written as follows to the London press:

"As soon as it was known in Europe that the war in the United States" (he does not say with the United States) "was ended, by the final surrender of the Confederate forces in the field, ... (partly illegible) ... fully recognized by its representatives in England."

This declaration may be taken for what it is worth; but unless the captain of the Shenandoah has obeyed the instructions asserted to have been forwarded, or can produce secret instructions nullifying the first, he should assuredly be treated when caught as an absolute pirate and the enemy of the whole human race.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Politics throughout Europe are somewhat at a stand-still, legislatures being adjourned and monarchs travelling. The latter are generally productive of trouble to the peoples, and we may soon have the result of their machinations in the further increase of safeguards against liberty. Louis Napoleon's visit to Arenenberg is generally believed by the quidnuncs to mean much more than the pretty, filial "idea" of dropping a tear on his mother's tomb. That wily potentate has a shrewd manner of rendering "ideas" palpable, and his very practical mind turns outlet... into such tangible sentiments as Genoa, Nice, and Savoy. The attempted fraternization of England and France, by the rival fetes at Cherbourg and elsewhere, is held here to be a mere mask, to blind public investigation to what is transpiring on the eastern frontier of France; and the belief gains consistence when it is understood that the Emperors of France and Russia are shortly to meet at Stuttgardt, or in the vicinity. The interviews between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are not considered favorable to the maintenance of peace between the two countries, notwithstanding the efforts to prove the contrary; and it is very probable that the next European war will be between those powers, Russia siding, morally or physically, with Prussia, and France with Austria. Italy remains quiet for the moment, but I shall not be surprised to find that her silence is that of preparation, not of satisfaction or mere expectancy. Garibaldi has lately sent the following laconic letter to his friend Barili:

"CAPRERA, Aug. 4.

"MY DEAR BARILI:—Would you do me the kindness to state publicly that I do not like to receive visits? Ever yours,

"G. GARIBALDI."

The *Movimento*, of Genoa, commenting upon this letter, says the following: "We comprehend the General's wish. He evidently excepts the intimate friends who have to confer with him for particular reasons. The fortune of the General, who has only the produce of his island to support himself and his family, does not permit him to receive numerous visitors. The General has nothing superfluous to spend." From what I hear, the great Italian patriot is now preparing for another campaign, and I hope to give you some particulars thereon in an early letter.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHS.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company is by no means discouraged at the late failure, and were it not that the Great Eastern is absolutely in need of extensive repairs to her boilers and machinery, a renewed attempt would be made immediately to complete the union between the two continents. It is now decided that farther operations will be postponed until the close of next spring, the ship herself receiving such alterations as late experience has pointed out. A new cable will be manufactured, and a much stronger hauling-in apparatus fitted to bow and stern alike. My next letter will give your readers exclusive information as to the ulterior operations of the company.

I am glad to say the commercial world is now not disheartened by the late failure, and other Atlantic telegraph companies are fast filling up their share lists. A French company has obtained permission to lay a cable between France and the United States, a Monsieur, or Signor, Alberto Balestrini having undertaken the enterprise at his own risk. The cable will be broken up into short distances, starting from Paris to Lisbon, thence to Cape St. Vincent by land, across to the Canaries and again to Morocco, down the African coast to Cape de Verde, and then beneath the ocean to Cape San Roque in Brazil, through Cayenne, the Central American States and Mexico to New Orleans. The length of the cable from Africa to South America will not be half that of the line from Valentia to Newfoundland. There is also another English company, whose prospectus will shortly be made public, which proposes a very northern route. I hope very soon to give you some reliable intelligence from one of the Directors in reference to this new undertaking.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

I enclose the latest official report of our grain market, from which it will be seen that we shall have to depend mainly upon the United States for our next year's supply of cereals. Our money market is quiescent. United States 5-20 bonds are quoted at 69 to 69¼; Erie shares, 53¾ to 53¾; and Illinois Central, 77¼ to 78. The Atlantic Telegraph stock is quoted at 2¾ to 3 discount. The Liverpool cotton market continues steady; yesterday's sales reached some 10,000 bales.

JOHN BULL, JUN'R.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The chief feature in the money market to-day was the advance in the rate of Eastern Exchange. This was owing mainly to the reduction of grain shipments, in consequence of the advance in freights, which of course has reduced the supply. The unpleasant weather had also the effect to retard business, and render exchange scarce. The demand at present for Exchange is unusually active, owing to the active movement in the dry goods and grocery trade, and in fact of all kinds of mercantile pursuits. Our merchants are making heavy purchases at the East, and the demand for bills on New York, Boston and Philadelphia is very active. We therefore quote the market very firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. The bankers were eager purchasers at par, and some of them were compelled to expend currency to draw against.

The demand for currency was less active to-day and bankers reported the market easier; but there is no change in the rate of discount, which is steady at 10 per cent per annum. ... transactions took place at 10@15 per cent per month.

The produce markets to-day were generally firmer. Flour was more active and firmer. Spring Wheat advanced 2@3½c per bushel, but Winter was easier. Corn ruled 1½@2c per bushel. Oats ruled ... lower. Rye was active and easy. Barley ruled ... higher. Whiskey was dull and unsettled. Mess Pork was easier. Lard was firm.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 144⅞, declined to 144⅜, and closed at 144¾. The following quotations were telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

Here the market for gold was dull, with sales on the Stock Board at 144¾. On the street the market opened at 143½@144, and closed quiet at 144. Silver is in good demand at 1.32@1.35.

Government Bonds were quiet. We quote:

Cook County Scrip is firm at 97½ for new and par for old.

Chamber of Commerce stock was in fair demand at 103¼, with sellers at 105@106.

Preston, Willard & Kean, Bankers 47 Clark street, quote Government securities, etc., as follows:

—In Boston, on Monday last, money was quite abundant at the banks and in the street, for prime collateral loans at six per cent interest, if made returnable on demand. A similar condition of ease in the finances was reported in all the chief Northern cities.

—In St. Louis, on the 5th, Eastern Exchange was steady at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling.

—The imports of dry goods at New York during the last week have been quite large, but the total of general merchandise is smaller than expected.

The Boston *Journal* of Monday contains the following:

...

—The Acton Copper Mine of Canada was sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, on Saturday, for $38,000, to Mark Healey, Esq., of this city. ...

—The State Banking system of Iowa has been virtually wiped out by the conversion of the State banks into National institutions. ...

—The Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Company give notice that they have designated certain of their mortgage bonds for redemption, and interest upon the Nos. specified will cease Nov. 1st. These may be cashed at once, with accrued interest, by application to the trustees.

—In a long review of the trade of the South and West, the New York *Herald* gives the corn product of the following States in 1860, and the estimated yield that is expected the present season:

...

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending Sept. 1, was $295,275, against $415,657 for the corresponding week in 1864.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7—10 A. M.

SALES AT FIRST BOARD.

Gold.

Market dull.

7-30 U. S. NOTES,

JULY SERIES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

... F. A. ELLIS, President.

EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash Sept. 7, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 30 Clark street:

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past 24 hours compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SEPT 7.

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE SEPT 7.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading produce markets were firmer, and in most instances an advance on yesterday's prices was obtained. The receipts of Grain and Flour were again large—aggregating nearly 250,000 bu.

...

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Sept. 7.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. ...

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FREIGHTS—...

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING

RICHARDS'

CHAMPION CORN SHELLER

And Double Screen

CORN SEPARATOR

BOOTH'S RENOWNED

WHEAT AND OAT SEPARATOR

And Smut Machine

Shafting, Pulleys, Elevator and Mill House

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

ENGINES

FURNISHED TO ORDER

Woodbury Engines

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

Iron and Burr Stone Mills

RICHARDS

CORN SHELLER ...

NOTICE.—Persons ...

Special Notices.

Dr. Webster.

Railroads.

... AND MISSISSIPPI ... ILLINOIS RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Notice to Fish ...

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING

RICHARDS'

CHAMPION CORN SHELLERS

And Double Screen

CORN SEPARATORS.

BOOTH'S RENOWNED

WHEAT AND OAT SEPARATORS

And Smut Machines.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

ENGINES

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Woodbury Engines.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Iron and Burr Stone Mills

Extant for Farmers and Millers.

RICHARD'S

Dr. Webster.

Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. Pellbrich.

C. L. Spencer's.

Astrology.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Dr. Clarke.

Railroads.

AND MISSISSIPPI

ILLINOIS RAILROAD

City Notices.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING WEST TWELFTH STREET.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING AND FILLING SHIP STREET.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING, GRADING, AND PLANKING ALLEYS IN BLOCKS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Proposals.

TO CONTRACTORS IN

TIN AND COPPER WORK.

Until Wednesday, September 6, 1865,

ROOFING.

GUTTERS.

DOWN SPOUTS.

Notice to Fish Kit Makers.

THIRTY THOUSAND FISH KITS.

Educational.

HATHAWAY ACADEMY.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

And Military Academy,

FULTON, ILL.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Janesville - - Wisconsin.

New Publications.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington street,

BOSTON,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

STORY'S COMMENTARIES

ON THE

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

SIXTH EDITION.

REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED

BY ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D.

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO,

First-Class Screw Steamers,

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

Claim & Pension Agents.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

Wool.

HOLLOWELL & COBURN,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 98 Federal Street Boston.

Water Wheels.

WATER WHEELS, Manufactured by

Banking and Exchange.

EINSTEIN,

ROSENFELD

& Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

White Pine Compound.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

White Pine Compound

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.

ESTATE OF JEROME E. ANDREWS.

Coal.

O. W. GOIT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Coal and Cedar Posts,

For Sale by Cargo, Car Load, or Retail

Steamships.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

GOV. SHARKEY AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Important Letter from the President Concerning Sharkey's Militia.

Gen. Slocum's Order—The President Practically Countermands It.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOVERNOR SHARKEY.

[Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

GEN. SLOCUM'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

MULE SALES TO-DAY.

The Crops and Markets on the Continent.

Extraordinary Conduct of a Lake Propeller Captain.

Western Railroad Freights—A Word to the Farmers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In an article published in your paper to-day headed "Freight Burdens on Western Produce," you gave some most astonishing facts in regard to the transportation of produce from the West to the sea board, and showed that it cost from twelve to fourteen cents per bushel to ship corn from Chicago to New York.

We are under many obligations to you for again calling public attention to this matter, but would it not be well for these farmers now in attendance at the State Fair, who do not engage in the business of trotting horses or selling agricultural implements to consider for a few minutes the much more practical and domestic matter of how we are to rid ourselves of the burdens of the most exorbitant and outrageous freights which were ever levied upon a free people by the great consolidated Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

I met a mechanic at the fair yesterday, who resides at Sterling, in Whiteside county, and he informed me that the cost of transporting from Chicago to Sterling was now forty cents per hundred, which used to cost only fourteen.

Revengeful Assault Upon an Illinois General, at Galena.

[From the Davenport Democrat.]

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

FOURTH DAY.

A Modern Deluge and Unfashionable "Waterfall"—Progress of the Fair—Award of Premiums in the Different Departments.

To-day's Programme—Fair Weather and Fair Equestrianism.

"All day the rain came down."

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

CLASS A—CATTLE.

CLASS B—HORSES.

CLASS C—SHEEP.

CLASS D—SWINE.

CLASS E—POULTRY.

CLASS E—MECHANICAL.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

CORN PLANTERS.

CLASS G—FARM PRODUCTS.

CLASS H—HORTICULTURAL, &c.

NEW VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

CLASS I—BOTANY, GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

SOUTH CHICAGO EXPRESS

THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

FROM ST. LOUIS.

An Indian Demand—Southern Merchants Paying up—Common Council Visit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Sept. 7.

FROM MADISON.

Session of the Board of Normal School Regents—The Equalization Committee—Military.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Madison, Sept. 7.

The 46th regiment was paid off to-day. The 49th regiment is expected home from Tennessee. Camp Washburne, at Milwaukee, is to be broken up.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

The Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted.

THE WERZ TRIAL.

Continuation of the Evidence—More of the Andersonville Horrors.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. CASE.

EDWARD RICHARDSON.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The First Press Dispatch—Success of the Expedition.

[Overland Telegraph.]

MORE RAILROAD MASSACRES

Terrible Explosion on the Nashville and Northwestern Road—A Whole Train Wrecked.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Nashville, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Robbery—Later from Mexico—Arrival of the Haytien Steamer.

FROM CAIRO.

From Paducah—Trouble with a Colored Waiter—A Steamer Fired Upon.

FROM FORT SMITH.

The Great Indian Council—The Tribes Represented—Important Questions to Come Up.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 4.

SECOND DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 6.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pardons Granted Yesterday—The Veteran Reserve Brigades Discontinued—Complaints from the Freedmen.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Sept. 7.

The Alabama Pardons.

An Important Correction.

The New England Agricultural Fair.

The Cholera.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Official Instructions.

Meeting of the United Service Society.

From Mexico.

Agricultural Returns.

Death of Gen. Schimmelpfennig.

A Gunboat for the Lakes.

The Southern Bishops.

From Freeport.

Gold.

Mallory not Released.

The Fall Book Sale.

Steamer Arrived.

Execution of Oliver and Hartup at Camp Chase.

[Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Columbus, O., Sept. 8.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Museum.—"Breach of Promise," "Serious Family."

McVicker's Theatre.—"Our American Cousin."

Crosby's Opera House.—The Hanlons.

Academy of Music.—Newcomb's Minstrels.

A detailed report of the State Fair and other local matters of interest, will be found on the inside of this issue.

Kelley's Island Grapes.—Received, a box of these splendid grapes, from J. C. Reznor, Commission Merchant, No. 118 South Water street; the first consignment of the year.

How to Reach the Fair Grounds.—The Illinois Central Railroad will run excursion trains every half hour, from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street. Tickets for the round trip, 20 cents, for sale at the Depot.

Graceland Cemetery.—

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

New Building—Opening of Lecture Term Deferred till Second Wednesday of October.

A New Educational Enterprise.

Alleged Assault.—

Yesterday morning Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Logan and Gen. Brayman visited the new Board of Trade rooms.

McVicker's Theatre.—"Our American Cousin" will be presented this evening, with Mr. McVicker in his great character of Asa Trenchard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

No one can say they have seen all the wonders of this modern ...

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College ...

Thirty Dollars Reward if the Indian ...

Everybody should keep Marvin's Life Cordial on hand.

Persons who have become debilitated ...

Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.—

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, Sept. 7.

STOCKS.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

GOVERNMENTS.

GOLD.

MONEY.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

PETROLEUM.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Sept. 7.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Milwaukee Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

New York Market.

Oswego Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Toledo Market.

Baltimore Market.

Buffalo Market.

Mining Stocks.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Railroad Time Table.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SPALDING, ROGERS & HANLON.

Radical Change of Programme.

Hanlon Brothers.

The Hanlon Trapeziums,

The Hanlon Bell Ringers,

THE HANLON ZOUAVES,

By the Triple Troupe of Artists.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

Newcomb's Minstrels,

FREE EXHIBITION!

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND R. R. IRON.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do general ...

WANTED—A girl to do dining-room ...

WANTED—A Girl to do Chamber Work ...

WANTED—Experienced Shirt ...

WANTED—A good girl to wash ...

WANTED—Six good Sewing ...

WANTED—A competent girl to do housework. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at 95 Park avenue, corner of Wood street.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—By a gentleman and ...

WANTED—To Rent—A small ...

WANTED—To Rent—A good ...

WANTED—To Rent—A careful ...

WANTED—To Rent—By the 1st ...

BOARDING—Wanted—By two ...

WANTED—To Rent—A medium ...

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class ...

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, located on the South Side, ...

WANTED—To rent by a small family ...

Wanted—Partnerships.

WANTED—Partner—$1,000. A ...

WANTED—Partner—A good ...

WANTED—To form a co-partnership ...

WANTED—A Partner to go to ...

WANTED—Partner—In the ...

WANTED—Partner—For one-...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An improved Farm ...

FOR SALE—A pleasant Home ...

FOR SALE—$2,000 will buy the ...

FOR SALE—Special Sale. 10,000 ...

FOR SALE—12 Farms from 10 to ...

FOR SALE—The Car and Agricultural Works at Michigan City ...

FOR SALE—A rare chance. One ...

Auction Sales.

BY W. S. STEDMAN & CO.,

On TUESDAY, September 12th,

176 Lake street, Chicago,

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

Zephyr Knit Goods, Hosiery, &c.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS.

AUCTION SALES, NEW YORK ...

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS,

AT AUCTION,

NEW FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, &c.

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AT AUCTION.

General Notices.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—All ...

Very best Fresh Oysters,

HATHAWAY'S OLD STAND

INSPECTION.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. L. Keith, though ...

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—An active young ...

WANTED—A Tinner to go to ...

WANTED—A Boy to work in an ...

WANTED—Salesman for the ...

WANTED—Six Carpenters at ...

WANTED—20 men to work in ...

WANTED—2 experienced Salesmen ...

WANTED—100 men to work in ...

WANTED—One good Tinner to ...

WANTED—Machinists—One or ...

WANTED—Six good Boot ...

WANTED—At 714 Wabash ...

WANTED—12 carpenters, wages ...

WANTED—Two Boot Makers at ...

WANTED—Two good Coal-Hod Makers, at A. G. GARFIELD'S ...

WANTED—An Engineer fully ...

WANTED—A few more active ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Drug Store located in Chicago ...

FOR SALE—To Lawyers—Being ...

FOR SALE—Dogs—First-rate ...

FOR SALE—A Tobacco Manufactory ...

FOR SALE—Buggy Horse, fine ...

FOR SALE—Silver-Plated Casters ...

FOR SALE—Buggy—An open ...

FOR SALE—Hardware, Stove ...

FOR SALE—At 161 Green street, ...

FOR SALE—An invoice of Dry ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Wilson's ...

FOR SALE—$2,000 will buy the ...

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain. ...

FOR SALE—Three Italian marble-top ...

FOR SALE—I will sell on Thursday ...

FOR SALE—A first-class Billiard ...

FOR SALE—A small cash capital ...

FOR SALE—A first-class Fruit ...

FOR SALE—Any one having a ...

FOR SALE—Cheap Fuel—200 ...

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and ...

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one-half interest in a kindling wood machine. ...

FOR SALE—Carriages—Two ...

FOR SALE—Cheap, from 1 to 100 barrels A No. 1 smoking tobacco. ...

FOR SALE—Fire Engine—We ...

FOR SALE—Great Bargain—The ...

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—...

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. ...

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A full ...

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A ...

FOR SALE—A rare chance for a ...

FOR SALE—Cheap a good Stave ...

FOR SALE—To Photographers. ...

FOR SALE—Propeller—The propeller ...

FOR SALE—Flax Machinery—...

Boarding.

BOARDING—A large furnished ...

BOARDING—Unfurnished rooms ...

BOARDING—A few steady ...

BOARDING—By a gentleman ...

BOARDING—Waverly House, ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Attention! ...

WANTED—Agents—For "Our Great Captains," ...

WANTED—Agents—For Stein's ...

WANTED—Agents—To learn ...

WANTED—Agents—For the ...

WANTED—Agents—$75 a ...

WANTED—Agents—$55 a ...

WANTED—Agents—To sell by ...

WANTED—Agents—And others ...

WANTED—Agents—With from ...

WANTED—Agents—Through ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 per ...

WANTED—Agents By the American Publishing Company ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 to ...

WANTED—Agents—(Farmers preferred) ...

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, ...

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere ...

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, ...

WANTED—Agents—Sewing ...

WANTED—Agents—Male and ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 per ...

WANTED—Agents—At the ...

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A ...

WANTED—Correspondence—A ...

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information of John ...

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Cottage House, with ...

FOR SALE—River Lot, docked ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Frame ...

FOR SALE—House—A two-story ...

FOR SALE—Lot—At $75 per foot ...

FOR SALE—For $4,400, 55x187 ...

FOR SALE—Several choice Lots ...

FOR SALE—Lot 30x125 feet, ...

FOR SALE—A two-story brick ...

FOR SALE—House and lot on ...

FOR SALE—Houses and lots for ...

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, ...

FOR SALE—A Physician about ...

FOR SALE—Cottage House and ...

FOR SALE—A genteel Cottage ...

FOR SALE—Choice building lots ...

Found.

FOUND—A Pocket-book, containing ...

FOUND—A Black Leather Wallet, ...

FOUND—The Gold Gift Sale, 79 ...

FOUND—On the cars, by L. Ful...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A home in the ...

WANTED—All those ...

WANTED—Every ...

WANTED—A, B, C, D, ...

WANTED—To trade a ...

WANTED—To purchase ...

WANTED—To buy an ...

WANTED—A nicely ...

WANTED—By a married ...

WANTED—Room ...

WANTED—Whiskers and ...

WANTED—To purchase an ...

WANTED—To invest from ...

WANTED—To Purchase ...

WANTED—Attention ...

WANTED—Attention!—...

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—To ...

WANTED—Situation By a ...

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—A Situation—...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—At ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—A ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—To ...

WANTED—Situations—By ...

WANTED—Situation—By ...

WANTED—Situation—A ...

WANTED—Situation—...

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—A ...

BOARDING—Wanted—...

BOARDING Wanted by a ...

BOARDING—Wanted—By ...

BOARDING—Wanted—...

BOARDING—Wanted—I ...

BOARDING—Wanted—...

Lost.

LOST—Many a good ...

LOST OR STOLEN—A ...

LOST—On the 5th inst. ...

LOST—Yesterday about ...

LOST—Clay County, Iowa ...

LOST—A gentleman's ...

LOST—A black and tan dog ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—A brick house ...

TO RENT—Rooms, with ...

TO RENT—Furnished ...

TO RENT—House—...

TO RENT—A Cottage ...

TO RENT—...

...cago Tribune.

...DAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 186[illegible]

THE NEWS.

THE RAILROAD MURDERS.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Road.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED BY THE NASHVILLE DISASTER.

The California Election.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Twelve Indictments found Against Ketchum, the Forger.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

The Richmond War Department Privy to the Andersonville Cruelties.

A Virginia Mail Contract Awarded to a Colored Man.

Important from Texas and Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Outrages Upon the Freedmen in South Carolina—Condition of the Virginia Banks—Returns from the Quartermaster's Department—St. Louis Post Office Receipts.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

A Tournament in Honor of Mosby—The Riders have to take the Oath of Loyalty—A Military Commission for the Steamboat Owners—A Mail Contract Awarded to a Colored Man.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Wirz Desires Spiritual Consolation—Advisers—Important Documents—Evidence—Testimony of Howell Cobb and Others, on the Condition of Andersonville.

LIEUT. TRACY'S TESTIMONY.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

NOTICE—Persons having ...